The application of R. B. Irwin for the benefit of the writ of habens corpus, and the delay of the returns with the reasons theretor, have excited a wide-spread interest, and it is not unlikely the case will become a causus celebre. A very large crowd attended the Criminal Court at 11 o'clock vesterday morning, when the case was called. Mr. Irwin was not in court. Sergeant-at-Arms Mr. Irwin was not in court. Serguant-at-Arms Ordway occapied a seat beside his counsel.

Upon Mr. Justice MacArthur calling the attention of counsel to the fact that he was now
ready to proceed with the case, Mr. Shellabarger
said that as he intimated yesterday the counsel
had reported to the House the following commusaid that as he intimated yesterday the counsel had reported to the House the following communication: [He read bere the report read in the House of Representatives, and published in this paper yesterday.] The Speaker of the House of Representatives presented this communication to the House, which adopted a resolution of which I will hand your Honor a certified copy. His Honor, he hepied, would allow him to stake that he held that this resolution did not authorise the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring in the body of Irwin, but that it required him to make careful return of the reasons for his detention.

B His understanding of this careful return, after reading the debates and consulting with members of the House, was that it should not be accompanied by any surrender of the body. In this case the counsel came again to ask as they did yesterday that on the showing that the body is held by the process of another jurisdiction the Court will dismiss the petition and revoke the writ. This will avoid any of the unpleasant consequences which may seem to be threatened by the present aspect of the case.

Mr. Durant said the interpretation placed by

writ. I have seen to be three sequences which may seem to be three the present aspect of the case.

Mr. Durant said the interpretation placed by the counsel (Mr. S.) upon this return is precisely contradictory of my understanding of its meaning, gathered from reading in the Record the debate in the House of Representatives yesting the debate in the House of Representatives yesting the again. The Court asked that the resolution be again

The Court asked that the resolution be again read, which was done.

Mr. Durant was proceeding to further discussion, when Mr. Sheliabarger said that if Mr. D. was going to argue questions of law he should desire to be heard.

Mr. Durant. There is nothing to prevent the counsel from being heard. Certainly, I shall interpose no obstacle.

The Court. The question here is whether the court will hear a return to the writ without the production of the body. production of the body,
Mr. Burant. That was discussed yesterday.
Mr. Shellabarger. No: we were interrupted
when we began to discuss it.
The Court said he was fully satisfied on the

ect yesterday, but as the question was an imat one, and as the counsel for the Sergeant-rus desired to reargue it, he would allow ite do so. labarger then proceeded to argue that Mr. Shellabarger then proceeded to argue that when a habcas corpus was issued as to a body held by the warrant of another independent jurisdiction, the body could not be produced in response to such writ, as such production would be a surrender of the custody of the body. The Bell case, decided by Judge Wylle, was first cited. The Nucentease, in 1848-40, (American Law Journal, 1840.) decided by Judge Cranch, was next called to the attention of the court and commented upon. Nugent was held on a warrant from Vice President. Ballse, on an order issued How do you know that the body llabarger, I know it from the historirounwtances.
Thurant. My information is different.
Shellabarger. The language of the return a that the body was not produced.

A LIVING WITNESS

A LIVING WITNESS.

Mr. Durant. That interpretation is evidently incorrect, for Mr. W. S. Cox, a member of the bar here present, informs me that Nugent sat alongside of him during the roture.

The Court. That is Cox on Nugent.

Mr. Shellabarger, continuing, quoted the Booth case, which occurred in Wisconsin during the fugitive slave law, and afterwards decided in the Supreme Court of the United States. He closed by summing up the argument.

Mr. Burant said, in reply, that the first precedent quoted, that of Bell, no one knew anything about: the second, that of Nugent, the prisoner was in court; the third case, that of Booth, arose under an attempt oy Wisconsin to nullify the fugitive slave law.

The Court. Yes, because he could not get him. The Court. Yes, because he could not get him.

Mr. Durant. And necessity, like a good many of us, knows no law.

Mr. Durant then proceeded to argue that this case of Booth was decided as it was because there were two distinct and separate sovereigntics within the same space—the United States and the State of Wisconsin. There were no two sovereignties here. Mr. Durant then proceeded to quote the following pre-sedents from English practice to show that the body must always be brought into court along with the return:

Regima vs. Pats, 2d Hamond, 1105, 1705; M. Wilson, ex re. Murray, 1742; ex re. Crosby, Lord Mayor of Londen, vs. Wilson.

Mr. Durant then quoted the precedent of Chief Justice Taney, when presiding in Baltimore in

THE MERRIMAN CASE,
when he refused to consider the case in the ab-sence of the body, which was detained at Fort Mc-

BULING OF JUSTICE MACAETHUR.

Auding of Justice Macasthur.

Judge Macasthur then said:
In granting the right to renew this discussion this merding, it was done out of sincers deference and respect to, perhaps, the most important branch of our Georgianest—the House of Representatives—and to the eminent counsel who represent it here in regard to the matter now before the court. If I have a consciousness in regard to this proceeding more profound than another, it is that this discussion may be thoroughly exhaustive, and that the conclusion may be impartial, and in entire accordance with the law. I have no doubt that whatever action the House has taken, or in whatever action the House has taken, or in whatever action the House has taken, or in whatever action the special processes of public duty and impartial justice. I think that the two jurisdictions, acting under such inspirations, may come to a conclusion in this matter which will harmonize any conflict that may exist. At all events, nothing on my part shall be wanting to produce that result consistently with my duty in the administration of the law.

The writed hadens cornus, I might be negrot.

sistently with my duty in the administration of the law.

The writ of habeas corpus, 1 might be permitted to say in the outset, is a writ peculiarly for the administration of the judiciary. No other power in the land can administer the law of habeas corpus, A.d. or rainable is it, that the Constitution has declared that it shall never be suspended unless in case of war. It is atterly beyond the power of legislative bodies or of judicial tribunals to interfere with the operation and the fullest execution of this writ, which has been embalmed both in the history and to the spirit of our institutions. Wherever a case occurs for its operation the court cannot, will not, dare not deany it. The motion presented, in the aspect in which it was discussed by Judge Fisher, goes to the technical presentation in the initiation of this proceeding. It may be observed generally that, with regard to a writ appertaining exclusively to personal liberty, the court would not insist with great rigor upon formalities, but that they would look rather at the substance and object to be accomplished, and that they would not allow the effect of this great writ to be descated through any imperfection of a mere formal or technical character. It is said that this writ was improvidently issued. It is so much It is said that this writ was

THE CUSTOM OF JUDGES THE CUSTOM OF JUDGES to issue this writ and our ideas are so fixed with regard to the liberality with which it is seat forth by the judiciary that probably this is the first occasion on which the objection was ever taken that a writ of habous corpus was improvidently issued. My own experience recalls no instance of the kind. The extended research of the eminent counsel in behalf of the motion now made has not canabled them to produce a similar application. It will be remembered that when the motion was first presented it was with some hesitation that lentertained it, and I entertained it more out of respect to the expressions and onthe motion was selected it, and I entermined the motion that I entertained it, and I entermined it more out of respect to the expuestness and conscientiousness that appeared to actuate the counsel in making it than what I conside ed it to be an exact compliance with the rights of the case. I have listened to that argument with great interest, and if it were a concession which I had made in the first place, the court has been amply compared by the light and information which has

ceeding.

In this petition the relator alleges that he is in this petition the relator alleges that he is detained by N. G. Ordway, Sergeaut.at-Arms of the Houre of the Hepresentatives. He states the cause of this detention, as he was required to do by the statute, as well as he was informed upon the subject, that there was a subject matter under investigation before the Committee of Ways and Means of the House; that upon being examined before that committee he declined to answer questions there put to him, he alleging that the committee had no power to put the questions to him, and had no authority from the House to put the inquiries to him. Subsequently, upon being arraigned at the bar of the House, other questions were put to him, which, he declares in his petition, the House had no right to address to him, end that he refused to respond; whereupon they committed him and ordered him into the centrody of the Sergeaut.at-Arms. Now here is a statement, to some extent, of

THE CAUSE OF MIS DETENTION.

have more than once remarked in these discussions that the power of the House to commit for contempt was so well established that it was not to be questioned any longer, and I have also announced that a person in custody by their order for a contempt, the judgment in such case was final if within the jurisdiction of the House. This jurisdiction is impeached upon the face of this instrument. I think, therefore, it cannot be said that the writ was issued improvidently, but I go a step further. I regard this metion to quash the writ as founded upon matters of form, and it is therefore to be disposed of upon technical principles. A motion to quash a pleading is like a demurrer. It admits the truth of the facts that are properly and legally stated in the pleadings demurred to, so that upon this motion we are to assume that the allegations of this petion are true; that is, they are admitted to be so for the purpose simply of this argument.

They may be false in point of fact, but for the special purpose single of this petion are true; that is, they are admitted to be so for the purpose simply of this argument.

They may be false in point of fact, but for the special purpose single of this motion is concerned to quash this writ upon the ground that it was improvidently issued, I think the metion must fail. The debate, however, has taken a wider scope than this, and it is demied that the officer making this return is required to produce the body. In view of the fact that I this mas stands charged with contempt, and in the constedy of the officer of the House, there can be no decabt from what has transpired here, from what has transpired in the House that there is a serious difference of opinion in regard to this very particular. I tundoubtedly is the general understanding of the judiciary of the country, as well as the bar, that the bedy must be produced upon a return to a writ of habese corpus.

habeas corpus.

Previous to the enactment of the great statute, the habeas corpus not of Charles I, the writ had

GREATLY ARUSED

been

GREATLY ARUSED

by the persons to whom it was directed, in delaying to make the returns, but I think there is no instance, even in that dark period, of a case in which the imperative duty of the officer to return the body was questioned. It was the abuse in not producing the body promptly that led to the enactment of that great staints which directed the officer to whom the writ was addressed to make his return within three days after the service thereof; and most of the States have incorporated that act into their States have incorporated that act into their State statues, and the Congress of the United States has substantially adopted it into the revised states which are now the statute law of the country. This statute directs that this writ of hadeas corpus may issue in every case where a person is held under any color of authority of the United States. The writ is to issue in any case where the person is held in custody under the authority of the United States, and the officer is directed to make his return to produce the body of the person so held in custody under the authority of the United States, and the officer is directed to make his return to produce the body of the person so held in custody under the authority of the United States, and the officer is directed to make his return to produce the body of the person so held in custody. This is not discretionary. It was not designed that any proceeding under the statute, with regard to practice upon the writ of hades corpus, should be left to the discretion of judges, or of courts, or of officers of any court.

The mandate of the statute is that he shall produce the body. Authorities have been read, at least, in which the production of the body was dispensed with, but under very peculiar circumstances. It was where a State court had issued the writ, and where the rolator was in execution, in confinement under process issuing from a United States court. The two jurisdictions were entirely separate and independent the sovereignities were different: bu

THE RODY SHOULD BE PRODUCED. There was a return made to the effect that h
was held in custody, I think, by the Sergeantat Arms, under an order of either the Senate of
the House of Representatives, and that he be
came aware of that fact and discharged the writ the House of Representatives, and that he became aware of that hat and and discharged the writ, and did not require the production of the body. I understand from him, however, that the discussion, was not very elaborate on the occasion, and it perhaps is, therefore, not a controlling decision and although I have, for all the legal views of my brother Wylle, the greatest respect and deference, and if it had been a well-considered instance that had passed through his examination. I should certainly have long hesitated before differing from him. The conclusion, therefore, to which I come is similar to that which was announced yesterday. I think it is the imperative duty of the officer to produce the body. I regret extremely that the House of Representatives should take a dilierent view. I read the stante, which is the law of Congress and the law of this court, as leaving no discretion—as making the production of the body an indispensable and necessary incident to the proceeding.

I may repeat, that while Congress has a just and proper sensitiveness upon the question of privilege, that law—the statute law—is greater than privilege, and yet, I think, there is not a member of this court that would infringe on that privilege to the ten thousandth part of the diameter of a hair. I certainly would not, because I fully recognize not only the power which Congress has to protect itself, but I should uphold it in every just exercise of that power. But as this law binds me, so I must decide. I trust, indeed, that this matter may be accommodated by complete form.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW

in some form.

At the conclusion of the Judge's ruling, counsel At the conclusion of the Judge's ruling, counsel for the House for the respondent entered into consultation. After some fifteen minutes spent in this way, and the counsel having apparently concluded such consultation, the Court said: Judge Fisher, is there any further action contemplared at present?

concluded such consultation, the Court said: Judge Fisher, is there any further action contemplated at present?

Judge Fisher, It do not know that we have any further duties to perform here, may it please your Honor, in the premises. We await the action of your Honor.

The Court: have just acted.

Judge Fisher. Yes, your Honor has refused to grant our motion, as I understand

Mr. Shellabarger. Of course the position is one, your Honor, of singular embarrassment and difficulty. The Sergeant-Arms feels, as he interprets the orders of the House, that he is to obey the orders of the House, that he is to obey the orders of the House, as a worn officer of that body. He cannot do otherwise; he must take the consequences of obeying that authority to which he is especially amenable under his commission and oath of office. And I feel a reluctance and hestiancy, I confess, after all the indulgence that the court has so kindly given to us in the way of time to consider and to consult, to ask for farther time. I do not make that application in that form, but I do make this suggestion as perhaps one that may relieve the difficulty; I know not. Your Honor can tell as well as I that if an order for examination, an order of this court or of the judge, should issue, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House to show cause why he should not be

why he should not be

ATTACHED FOR CONTEMPT

of this court, there would naturally, as a se quence, come a time for the purpose of showing a cause why he should not be attached. Now I barely suggest that time may be allowed to himpossibly under the views your Honor may take of the exigencies of the case—may be allowed to him now, if you please, without any motion for attachment intervening, or any order to show cause why attachment should not issue. That time may result, for aught I know, in solving this difficulty. I cannot anticipate, any more than the court can, what action the House, if any, may take in the premises. I only know that, as my client interprets the action of the House, he has no election; no choice.

The Court. That is a question, Mr. Shellabarger, that it is impossible for me to enlighten your client upon.

Mr. Shellabarger. I know, and therefore my suggestion as far as it has any power or practical bearing is simply this: Whether it would not be wise, all things considered, to adjourn this case over until to-morrow so that anything may be done in the way of deciding this quesilon, that the parties concerned, including the respondent and the House of Representatives, may deem wise in the premises. If that suggestion is not a good one, then no other one occurs to me to make, and the case must take the course which your Honor, in your wisdom, may deem wise.

The Court. Probably a few more hours for re-

feem wise. The Court. Probably a few more hours for re-The Court. Probably a few more hours for reflection might produce a result favorable to harmony in this matter. I am desirous to give every opportunity for reflection and deliberation, both here and elsewhere. I will therefore adjourn the further consideration of this matter until such time as the House will have an opportunity to act upon it. If they are disposed to.

Mr. Shellabarger. Will that time be fixed by your Honor to sait your own pleasure? We will then report to the House what the action of the court is in this case.

The Uourt. Does the House sit on Saturday?

Mr. Shellabarger. They are in session to-day, your Honor; and if the report of the condition of the case should make it necessary doubtless they would sit to-morrow in order to dispose of the question.

would sit to-morrow in order to dispose of the question.

The Court. Then I will call the matter up at 1 c'clock to-morrow. Until that time the matters may remain as they now are.

Mr. Shellabarger said that he would make no application for delay, but as the case was one of much difficulty and magnitude he would singess that a rule to show cames against an attachment of contempt might issue. This would allow of time to harmonize difficulties, or the case might be postponed without the attachment process. No other one occurs to me to make, and the case must take the course which your Honor may deem wise.

The Court said, probably a few hours time for reflection would assist to harmonize the difficulties. He would, therefore, adjourn the case until to-day at 11 o'clock.

The court thest took up the Norwood case, and the crowd rapidly diminished.

the crowd rapidly dim THE COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States. Supreme Court of the United States.

No. '140, Thomas St. John, appellant, vs. The Eric Railway Company. The argument in this cause was continued by Mr. W. W. MacFarland, of counsel for the appellant, vo. 141. John Kieley and wife, appellants, vs. John A. McGiynn et al. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Isniah T. Williams, of counsel for the appellants, and continued by Mr. S. M. Wilson for the appellants. Adjourned until Monday next at 12 c'clock.

Police Courts Licker Seal! Police Court-Judge Snell.

Adjourned until Monday heat at 12 o'clock.

Police Court-Judge Snell.

George Lee, charged with stealing three one hundred-dollar Treasury notes, two twenty and three ten dollar notes from Charles Christiae, an employee under the Sergeantsat-Arms of United States House of Representatives; a playful cendidence game which was not approved by Judge Snell, and George was kindly referred to the grand jury for sympathy. John Deagan was lodged in init on the 8th of December last for assault and battery upon Sandy Sorrell. The case was called up, and evidence showing that the assault was made during a general melee, and that John had served a pretty good term in jail, the case was dismissed. Andrew O'Day, a white boy, assaulted Thomas Wilson, and old colered man, with a stone because Wilson could not give the whole of the road to O'Day, Wilson having a load and O'Day as empty cart. Judge Snell reminded the boy it at such assaults might do for Louislans, but not for the District of Columbia. The boy's father gave built in the sum of \$100, in'order to get witnesses for defence. Sonny Walters, stealing two coats from one Marshall, valued at \$20; the coats not being found, and no direct evidence of guilt appearing the case was dismissed. The charge of removing, sand and gravel from the public read, continued from the day before, the perties were fined one cent each. Albert L. Morgan, commercial agent, for selling goods without license, was fined \$200. Heavy Hazsman, drush-tenses and using profane language, was fined \$5. Thomas O'Conner, Michael Gurry, Perry Jones, all plead guilty of "cursing," and were fined \$5 cach. Dennis Gorman, loud and botterous language, most \$6. George Scewart, an old soldier, vagrancy; ninety days in the workhouse.

"The Figare"

"The Figure"

TRACHERS' MEETING.

The Colored Public Schools. A regular monthly meeting of the teachers con-octed with the colored schools of Washington and Georgetown was held at Summer building yesterday afternoon. In addition to the ladies there were present Superintendent Cook, Trus-tees Johnson, Brooks and Ryder, of the seventh, and Trustee Deitrich, of the second sub-boards. The meeting was called to order by Superin tendent Cook, who briefly instructed the teachers in relation to matters of a general interest in the tendent Cook, who briefly instructed the teachers in relation to matters of a general interest in the school room, after which he read a comparative statement of school statistics for the months of September, October, November and December, 1873, together with a comparative showing for the same months in 1874, commencing with the statistics embraced in the former period. Average number annolied, 3,160; the latter, 4,774; a gain of 364. Average number in daily attendance, 3,735; in 1874, 4,160; a gain of 417 for the latter period. Percentage of attendance, 1873, while the latter period. Cases of tardiness for 1873 numbered 1,576 against 45 in 1874; percentage of tardiness, 0,37 for 1873, against 4.25 for 1874; a gain of 0.27 for 1874. Classe of corporal punishment in 1873 were 471, agains/4, 255; a reduction of 188 in favor of the latter, Cuases of suspension for 1873 were 116 against 115 for the same period. The erder of expellence stained in the several districts were as follows: Percentage of attendance, the second district leads, the next the fifth; the other three districts dividing the honors equally. In percentage of tardiness the first district carried of the first honors, followed respectively by the fifth, fourth, second and third districts. In the fewners of cases of corporal punishments the districts stood as follows: First district, first; second, third; third, fearth; fourth, fish; fifth, second. Cases of suspensions the third district, second of creating fifth.

Superintendent Cook, with a view of creatin still greater interest on the part of the teachers gave a comparative view of excellence indicate by the same statisties in the several school build ings. In percentage of attendance for the four months, the Randal and Rhees buildings stood first, the Lincoln second, Chamberlain, John F. Cook and Summer third, Stevens fourth, Lovejoy 50th, Anthony Bowen sixth. In percentage of tardiners the Stevens sixed first, Randall second, Summer third, Chamberlain fourth, Lovejoy 50th, Anthony Bowen sixth, John F. Cook seventh, Rhees eighth, Lincoln minth. The buildings having the fewer cases of corperal punishment rank as follows: Lovejoy, Chamberlain, Stevens, Randall, Rhees, Summer, Lincoln, John F. Cook and Anthony Bowen. In cases of suspension the buildings in excellence stand thus: Lovejoy, Randall, Stevens, Chamberlain, Lincoln, Summer, Anthony Bowen, Rhees and John F. Cook.

The meeting of the teachers is looked forward. Superintendent Cook, with a view of creating

The meeting of the teachers is looked forwar The meeting of the teacher is consect always to by the ladies with considerable interest. Asid from the personal gratification felt by a favor ble comparison, the information imparted b SuperintendentCook assists them very material in lessening the ardous duties and responsibilities incumbent upon them by virtue of their pos

ion.
After congratulatory addresses by the gentle nen present, the meeting adjourned. THE NORWOOD-HAHN HOMICIDE. Case Not Concluded.

The trial of Jos. S. Norwood for manslaughter in killing Henry Hahn on the 14th of September last, on H street, in this city, by the stroke of a boot-clamp, was resumed in the Criminal Court, boot-clamp, was resumed in the Criminal Court, before Judge MacArthur, yesterday.

Assistant District Attorney Harrington and Mr. E. K. Brown appeared for the Government, and Mr. O. D. Barrett for the defence. Mr. Brown opened the case for the Government.

Dr. Bulkley was the first witness called, and he testified to the condition in which he found the deceased. He was present during the post-mortem examination: saw a fracture from the base of the skell, and also a ruptured artery and extraversatted blood.

skuil, and also a ruptured artery and extraversated blood.

1r. Heale, of Providence hospital, testified that
the deceased was apparently dying when brought
there; tound two bruises on the front part of the
head, over the right eye; they could have been
made by the boot-clamp exhibited.

On cross-examination Dr. Heale said that it was
possible for a blow on the front of the skuil to
cause a fracture back of the ear, but had never
known a case similar to this.

Wm. A. Williams testified that on the 14th of
September last he was in Norwood's shop, on
Eleventh street. About 7:30 o'elock Norwood
leit the shop; he soon returned, and said, "I
have struck Hahn with the clamps on the head."
This occurred near his shop on Eleventh street.
A few minutes afterwards he looked out the window and asked me if I saw Hahn; witness replied
that he did not.

At this point, Il o'elock a. m., the Irwin case
interrupted the trial until 2:30 p. m., when the
case was taken up again.

W A Williams was recalled and cross-examnterrupted the trial until 2007.

ase was taken up again.

W. A. Williams was recalled and cross-exam-W. A. Williams was recalled and cross-examined. Witness was sober at the time Norwood told him he had struck Hahn; witness heard Hahn cursing Norwood; Norwood told witness that he had informed the police of an alleged their of a watch committed by Hahn.

Officer Joseph Acton testified that he saw the body of Hahn after death. On the 20th of September last one George Smith reported that here was a man dying at a house on Ohlo avenue, near Thirteenth street, and witness was detailed to go there; he did so, and found a man there insensible, and, at the order of Dr. Bulkley, carried him to Providence hospital, where he died this man was Hahn; witness arrested Norwood, who told him that he had.

this man was Hahn; witness arrested Norwood, who told him that he had struck Hahn with the clamps because the latter would not let him alone; (clamps shown;) witness took those clamps from Norwood's shop; they were the ones which Norwood pointed to when he said he struck Hahn with them.

Mr_Harrington said he would have but one witness to morrow.

The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL. Report of the President. The president and board of directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal met at Annapolis, Maryland, on Thursday. The president submit-Chesapeake and Ohio canal met at Annapolis, Maryland, on Thursday. The president submitted his report, showing the total tonnage during the month of December to have been 17,102 tons—an increase over the corresponding month of 1873 of 8,056 tons. The receipts of the treasury for revenue were \$18,225.78; miscellaneous receipts, \$4,500; total, \$20,736.78; and the expenditures were \$18,271.96; net revenue, \$2,254.83. The expenses, as compared with December, 1873, show the following results: Total expenses, December, 1874, \$18,271.96; decrease in favor of December, 1874, \$18,271.96; decrease in favor of December, 1874, \$23,271.31. The coal tonnage for the year 1874 was 826,997 (ops, which is an increase over the tonnage of 1873 of 39,159 tons. Viz: Coal tonnage, 1874, \$26,327 13. The coal tonnage for the year 1874 was 826,997 tons, 1873, 797,838 tone; increase in favor of 1874, 99,159 tons. When it is remembered that the general financial embarrassments and consequent suspension of many manufacturing establishments throughout the country have caused a very great reduction in the quantity of coal mined in the Cumberland region, exceeding 200,000 tons, it must be gratifying to the board to know that, not-withstanding this fact, the tonnage of the canal has increased. The receipts into the treasury of the company during the past year were \$513,333.17, which shows an increased revenue, as compared with 1873, of \$6,868.48. In addition to which the revenue secrued, but not collected, amounts to nearly \$6,000. Receipts for 1874, \$3,833.17; for 1873, \$507,644.00; increase for 1874, \$5,688.48. Since the close of navigation the usual winter repairs have commenced, and will be pushed forward so as to have the entire line in complete order for navigation by the 1st of March next.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION. Meeting of the Department of Superintendence.
On the 27th of January the Department of Su

perintendence of the National Educational As-sociation will meet at Willard hall, and continue in session for two days. The present presiding sociation will meet at Willard hall, and continue in session for two days. The present presiding officer is Mr. J. O. Wilson, superintendent of public schools in this cliy.

The topics for discussion are: "Some Points Respecting the Proper Relations of the Federal Government to Education," by Hon. W. H. Ruff. ner, State superintendent of public instruction, Virginia: "Legal Prevention of Hiteracy," by Hon. B. G. Northrop, secretary of the State board of education, Connecticut; "American Education at the Centennial Expesition," by Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State superintendent of public instruction, Pennsylvania: "The Relations of the School-room to Mental Culture," by A. N. Bell, M. D., editor of The Senitarian, New York; "industrial Drawing in Public Schools," by Prof., Walter Smith, State director of ar education, Massachusetts; "Can the Elements of Industrial Education be Introduced into our Common Schools?" by Hon. John D. Philbrick, Boston, Massachusetts.

Other gentlemen of prominence have been invited to furnish papers, but only those whose acceptance has been received, and who have supplied the titles of their articles, are here announced.

The members of the department will meet at the office of the United States Commissioner of Education, corner of Eighth and G streets northwest, at \$250 o'clock a. m., on the 27th of January, and proceed thence to Willard hall, F street, between Fourteenth and Filteenth streets, where the sessions will be held.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Births, Marriages and Deaths Within a Week The Board of Health met last night; Dr. C. C. Cox in the chair.

Cox in the chair.

A communication was received from D. Mc-Ceney, asking permission to remove two hundred barreis of night soil from the Seventeenth-street wharf to his tarm. Referred.

The registrar submitted a statement of the mortality for the past week, which shows: Total deaths, 13; male white 11, female 12; male colored 6, female 6; minors—male white 13, female 8; male colored 10, female 8. Of this number 20 were under 1 year of age. The principal causes of death were: Whooping cough, 4; typhoid fever, 2; apthal, 2; phthisis pulmonalis, 12; apolexy, 2: convulsions, 2; congestion of the brain, 1; peedmonis, 18. Marriages, 14; white 9, colored 5; births, 84; white male 27, female 32; colored male, 17, female 8. A petition was presented to the board for their

A petition was presented to the board for their approval, so far as its sanitary effect was concerned, proposing to establish a stock company for the purpose of removing the sewer collections and using it for arricultural purposes on the land lying adjacent to the city. The paper was rejerred to a special committee, consisting of Dr. Bliss, Messre. Langston and Blarbury.

The board then adjourned.

BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

A Change in the Management. The Baltimore American, of yesterday, says At a meeting of the directors of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, held in this city yesterday, the resignation of J. N. DuBarry, vice president of the company, was received and accepted, and Mr. A. J. Cassatt, one of the vice presidents of the Pennsylvania railroad, was presidents of the Pennsylvania railroad, was elected to the position. General DuBarry goes to Philadelphia, where he will take charge of the Southern business of the Pennsylvania railroad. The resignation of Mr. E. L. DuBarry, superintendent, was also accepted, and Mr. Geo. C. Wilkens, the present efficient superintendent of the Baltimore division of the Northern Central road, elected to fill the vacancy, the duties of the two positions being consolidated. Mr. E. L. DuBarry will take charge of the roads recently leased by the Pennsylvania Company, running from York, Pa., via Hanover and Littlestown, to Frederick, Md.

DOWN-TRODDEN WOMA

WHAT WILL MAKE HE' HAPPY. THE BALLOT DEMA' DED AT ONCE.

EXPLANATION OF DR. MARY WALKER. THE LITTLE ARMY SURGEON AHEAD.

Proc edings of the National Suffrage Convention-The Evening Session Interrupted-A Centennial Meeting to be Held-Adjournment for One Year.

The customary addresses of the women er gaged in advecating suffrage at Lincoln hall, during the first day and night of the session, were carried home by the vast audience, thought over talked over, and probably dreamed over, for long before the hour of meeting of the convention yesterday growds were in attendance, and by the time the convention was called to order the hall was filled. In the assembly were noticed prominent ministers of the gospel, merchants, and many ladies moving in the first society of Wash

Mrs. Cady Stanton, called the meeting to order, and read letters from Robert Dale Owen Philadelphia; Rev. O. B. Frothingham, of New York; Pauline Wright Davis, of Providence; Dr. James C. Jackson, of New York, and Abby Smith and sister, of Gastonbury, Conn., regretting their inability to attend the convention, and expressing their hope for the cause in which they we WES, DR. LOZYER.

MRS. DH. LOZIER.

Miss Anthony next introduced Mrs. Dr. Lozier, of New York, a lady about sixty years of age, attired in black silk, with a lace shawl thrown over her shoulders. She began her remarks by giving the churches a rap.

At this juncture Mrs. La Fevre arrived, and was received with applause.

Dr. Lozier continued by making a powerful argument in favor of suffrage, and claimed that education and morality lie in the ballot.

Mrs. Claic, with several other ladies, here entered and took soats on the platform. MISS ANTHONY.

Miss Anthony read letters from Mary Ann Thomas, president of the Indiana Association, sending greetings, and one from Clara Barton, now in Italy, wishing godspeed to the cause. A collection followed, Mrs. La Fevre taking the south side of the hall and Mrs. Blake the sporth, Mrs. La Fevre started the collection with side. nessent when La Collection with \$10. Miss Anthony made a few remarks, setting forth that man does not support woman or protect her. Two million women are shown by the consus reports to be entirely independent of the men in regard to employment. Thousands of women are obliged to do outside work from sheer necessity.

ARRIVAL OF DR. WALKER. ABBIVAL OF DR. WALKER.

Miss Anthony was interrupted by the arrival of Dr. Mery Walker, who walked boldly to the platform and took a seat beside the other ladies. The Doctor was attired in her Sunday-gotomeeting clothes, and was received with prolonged meeting crothers, and was received with probables agplause.

After quiet was restored, Miss Anthony continued, and said one million women are engaged in domestic service, and a million more are working for drunken husbands. She spoke of the

CODFISH ARISTOURACY

CODFISH ARISTOCRACY

of the country, and charged that they had no regular line of descent.

The president, Mrs. Stanton, arrived, and took her place on the stand. She was attired in black from head to foot, bonnet and all, and looked unusually prim and stately.

Mrs. Stanton, on reaching the platform, proceeded to where Dr. Walker was sitting, and conversed with her, after which she returned to her seat, Miss Anthony in the meantime continuing her remarks, which received but little attention, as all eyes were on the president and Dr. Walker.

Marilla M. Ricker, of New Hampshire, and Mrs. Dundore arrived, and further interrupted Miss Anthony, but nevertheless she held her ground and finished her remarks by saying there were six hundred thousand habitual drunkards in the country. In New England there were fity thousand prostitutes in New York twenty thousand, in Chicago fifteen thousand, in St. Louis fourteen thousand, and in Washington and Boston thousands of them. She asked if it was not time that these unfortunate women were saved from their forthcoming destruction. "Yes, it is; and give them the ballot and they will have power to care for themselves." No woman desires to go estray, and they must be so placed that they may live properly.

Mirs. Stanton, in a few words, referred to the agair of Thursday night with Dr. Waiker, and said the convention was anxious to accord the greatest latitude for discussion, and had last night promised to give Mrs. Walker an opportunity to address the convention. In a gery gracious manner manner she introduced Mrs. Walker. THE EXPLANATION.

THE EXPLANATION.

Dr. Walker bowed to her audience, and said if there was one who could speak under these circumstances he or she was mistaken. She had been repeatedly insulted by the officers and delegates of this association on the stand and on the streets. She feit hurt as she has sat in convention with these same people year after year. She next referred to the plea made for the establishment of the Revolution, when money came from the people, she did not receive one cent. "Mary Walker got nothing." [Applause.] In this convention there are women who believe in free speech and jury trial, but they do not deserve it. At one time Dr. Mary Walker was younger than she now is, and twenty years ago when she was better looking there was no jealousy. Since that time it has sprung up, and now she is FORBIDDEN AND IGNORED

FORHIDDEN AND IGNORED
by these women. In regard to herself she can
bear to have all the facts relative thereto placed
before the people. The fact has been overlooked
that she was one of the early workers in the
cause. These on the platform cannot have their
history told. She believed according to the Consituation it was her duty to explain these matters.
The first suffrage meeting held in Washington
elected her president: the large meeting held
a short time afterwards elected her first vice
president. At this meeting some person went to
the reporter and said there was a mistake, and
her name was left out. This was brought about
because she would speak the truth.

because she would speak the truth.

A RUNTUS.

Mirs Anthony asked the audience if they were present to hear personal grievances? [Cries: "No. no."]

Mrs. Walker. Here's another usurpation of power breaking in upon me while I am talking.

Mrs. Walker to Miss Anthony. Don't be dictating to me. I will attend to my own matters.

Dr. Walker. If the truth is a tirade all right. [Applause.]

Continuing, she said she intended to vindicate bersell. There was a point in woman which was not understood. If what facts she had stated constituted personal abuse then everything that had been uttered on the night previous in relation to herself was personal abuse of the worst kind. She next turned her attention to the question of suffrage. Women who defended the country should have the same right to vote as the men who staid at home. She referred to the laws of England, where all single women who pay rents vote for everything but members of Parliament. In Congress there was one man who wears a drab coat with metallic buttons; another wears a sait of Confederate gray. Congress says nothing about it; but when she goes to a Department she is refused a situation because

SHE WEARS PANTS. She next related her troubles, which are familiar to the readers of THE REPUBLICAN, after which she submitted the following, and moved its adoption: ion: Whereas certain reads of Government Depart-

whereas creams a cause of Gereinment Injuri-ments have dictated to woman the length of her dress, and the material out of which the covering for her limbs shall be made; and whereas woman has been denied a position in such Departments because she would not yield to such an unrepub-lican exercise of power and tyranical demand; lican exercise of power and tyranical demand; therefore,

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be requested to pass an act defining the clothes proper for a woman to wear.

She expressed a hope that the motion she made to adopt it would be seconded.

Some person in the hall seconded it.

There not being much feeling manifested toward the resolution, she appealed to her audience not to sit still and see a woman suffer.

[Laughter.]

Mrs. Stanton stated that it should be referred to the business committee, as one had been appointed to receive all resolutions.

WAXING WARM. can exercise of power and tyranical

WANING WARM.

Dr. Walker. The motion for its adoption has been seconded. Put the question. [Cries of "Yes!" "Let's have it!"]

At this point J. H. Merrill attempted to defend the Doctor, but was compelled to desist, owing to the great confusion.

Mrs. Stanton stated that a programme had been arranged, and the gentleman's name was not on it. He must sit down.

Mr. Merrill jumped to his feet again and endeavored to speak, but the cries of "Sit down!" were so great that he was obliged to succumb.

Miss Anthony moved that the meeting adjourn. Dr. Walker. "No, not until you adopt my resolution," WAXING WARM.

lution,"
At this point the wildest excitement prevailed in the hall, causing Mrs. Stanton to declare the meeting acjourned until 2 p. m.

defending their country. She nursed them. [A Voice. "How much pay did you get? Are bine pills good for sore feet? How much are poor men's plasters per dosen?"]

She next commented upon the dress women wore now-a-days, and said she would wear what she liked. The dress she were was more convenient. [A voice. "Doctor, take off your over-coat—you are getting warm!"] Women of this age do not dress properly. ["That's so!"]

The Doctor here closed her remarks, and retired from the platform smid applause. The Doctor here closed her remarks, and retired from the platform amid applause.

Mr. Merrill arose. [Cries of "Sit down!"] He continued, but owing to the confusion, his remarks could not be heard; but notwithstanding all he held his ground, and occasionally the word "woman" could be heard.

A lady in the audience said, "Let him speak; no other person is talking." ["Sit down!" "Sit down!"]

AFTERNOON SESSION. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton arrived, and quietly taking off their wrappings, prepared for business as though nothing had happened. After a few moments' consultation, Mrs. Stanton stopped to the front, and said that in the organization of the convention she had invited all to speak, and nothing could be fairer than that providing they spoke to the question. She next read a memorial which is to be presented to Uongress.

On motion of Miss Anthony, the address was adopted.

adopted.

Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Carrie and Burnham made spirited addresses, and the latter submitted a resolution, setting forth that a citizens' suffrage convention be held in Philadelphia July 4, 1876. Adopted. Adopted.

Mrs. Stanton followed in a few remarks, and then Miss Anthony started the finance movement at this stage of the session, and the sudience started to go home. Miss Anthony remarked that she never saw such a moving audience.

The meeting then adjourned till? p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

several times interrupted by the noise of disor-

space at the night session. The proceedings were several times interrupted by the noise of disorderly persons, who were indignant at not being able to get into the body of the hall. These people should take the advice of Miss Anthony and stay away if they have not respect enough for themselvesfor the sex of their mothers to be divil.

Addresses were made by Misses Ricker and Coscens, which were full of practical ideas of what ahould be the paramount object of ladies in life.

Miss Anthony wanted more money. She had realized only sigo. The hall cost \$200, and she wanted another sigo to defray the expenses of Miss Conzens. A collection was taken up.

Miss. Blake was introduced after some confusion made by the boys present voting down the resolution for a Centennial woman suffrage meeting in 1876. She was frequently interrupted by uncivil exclamations. Mirs. Stanton next tried to speak, and after a little time succeeded in securing a hearing. She attempted to rebute the boys by saying they had evidently not been educated to respect their mothers. Dr. Walker was frequently called for, but did not respond. Miss Anthony finally gave notice that the officers of the convention would remain at Willard's hotel a few days, where they would be giad to see their friends. She thanked the audience for their attendance, and declared the convention adjourned. It is to be hoped that strangers meeting in convention here will not again be subjected to such disgraceful inhospitality and insult by the youth of the District.

SALE OF EX-GOV. COOKE'S FURNITURE. Valuable Articles and Paintings Bring a Fair

The sale of the furniture and household effects of ex-Gov. Henry D. Cooke, at his late residence, corner of Washington and Stoddard streets, Georgetown, commenced yesterday morning, and was finished in the afternoon—Messrs. Latimer & Cleary, the popular auctioneers, doing the selling. The mansion has not been occupied for some weeks by the Gwernor's family, and the property being in the hands of a trustee it was decided to dispose of it at auction. The drawing-rooms and library on the first floor presented a charming, family-like picture, and the ladies seemed delighted in lingering in the hospitable appearing quarters. The Brussels carpets, superior furniture and elegant paintings gave evidence that taste had been exhibited in making selections of articles of vertu and their disposal Georgetown, commenced yesterday morning, and rior furniture and elegant paintings gave evidence that taste had been exhibited in making selections of articles of vertu and their disposal about the rooms. The works of art were choice and of great value. In the library the walls were entirely hidden from view by walnut cases containing many rare and costity volumes. The bedchambers, furnished in suites—there being the red, blue, ac.—all supplied with rich and expensive furnishings, from the window-shades to the hearth-rugs, reflected wealth and the love of case and comfort. Throughout the house the furniture, with a few exceptions, was in a perfect state, and showed no indications of ill treatment or extensive ure.

Previous to the day of sale the residence had been thrown open for the accommodation of those

or extensive ure.

Previous to the day of sale the residence had been thrown open for the accommodation of those desirous of visiting and examining the property to be sold. Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, both Measrs. Latimer & Cleary were promptly on hand, and during the day alternated in crying the sale. Among those present and interested were ex-Fostmanter General J. A. J. Creswell, John A. Baker and wife, Columbus Alexander, Mrs. D. P. Murphy, George Taylor, Genl. Myers and Judge Wright.

The sale opened in the drawing-room, Mr. Mark Latimer starting the ball in motion, and soon found a ready second to his call among those attending the sale. Here were disposed of English Brussels carpet, walnut card table, giltframe French-plate mirror and bracket, oak market. ble top mirror, back bouflet and glassware, at very fair bargains, the prices secured being considered good and the bidding spirited. The pantry was passed through, then out into the hall, Count Latiner selling as he went, and receiving as he went, by the high range of bids, encourgement to continue on. When the library was reached it was announced that it would not be offered for sale at the present time, but held in reserve until certain propositions concerning it, now under consideration, are definitely settled. The erier then invited his audience to the south parlor, which to many was an attractive point, on account of the rich and choice articles there to be disposed of. In compliance with the directions of the trustee, five hundred dollars worth of goods, which is allowed to be reserved under the bankrupt law, were selected from this room, consisting of the wainnt suite, upholstered in maroon plush, it pieces, and the bay-window imbrequin, coralce and lace curtain. After disposing of 'she S3 yards of velvet carpet, pederals, ebony and gold: handsome jardiners, with rose, wainnt and gilt seed, &c., the paintings were then put up. First came "A Scene from the Merchant of Venice," by G. F. Rothemel, of Philadelphia. It is a fice speedmen of American art, and was sold to Mr. H. N. Bariow for \$425. The next was that of a boot-black, looking full of fun and mischlef, and went to J. W. Thompson for \$40. "General Sherman Crossing the Plains," painted from nature, by F. Buchser, brought \$65, and was purchased by General Meyer. A scene in Windsor forest, where the artist succeeds in portraying, with great success, the grand old oaks, was bid in by the same person for \$75. "The Summit of the Rocky Mountains," brought \$42,50 from S. H. Kaulman. "A Gleam of Sunshine," a gem from the studie of Costa & Conti, was purchased by General Meyer. A scene in Windsor forest, where the artist and he see had in the school of Graure, to the same party for \$150. "David," as splendid copy from the great picture in Pitti paiace, Flor

"The Figure" for to-morrow will contain a special department on Masonic matters.

Washington Club.

The board of directors of the Washington Club have appointed Genl. Wm. Myers, Major B. L. Blackford, Mr. H. M. Hutchinson, and Mr. L. M. Hoffmen, a house committee for its arrangements, and they have engaged Mr. Edward Burrows as steward. It is proposed to have a cinb dinner on Saturday evening, in which it is expected that all the members will paticipate.

"The Figure" for to morrow will contain all the society news of the week, with hotel personals. "The Figure" for to-morrow will contain accounts of all the re-ceptions, Germans, wouldings, sociables, balls and parties of the week.

FLEMINGTON, HUNTERDON CO., N. J., June 26, 1874. Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, New York:

At this point the wildest excitement prevailed in the hall, causing Mrs. Stanton to declare the meeting acjourned until 2 p. m.

A WALKER MERTING.

The crowd did not retire very fast, but lingered in groups and discussed the action of both Dr. Walker and the members of the convention, while the officers and speaker collected on the stand. The noise and confusion was fearful, and remarks such as "give Dr. Walker a chance," "send her to a limatic asylum," "Dr. Nicholis wants her," could be heard in all parts of the hall.

Prof. J. K. Wilcox, correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, and J. H. Merrill came together, and the former called the latter a "decad beat," which was resented by Merrill in the same manner.

Dr. Walker coincided with Mr. Merrill's views and pronounced Wilcox a mean, contemptibles man who carried water on both shoulders. Some parson in the audience suggested that the Dector take the platform and state her grievances. She did so, and began by reading a paper prepared by her some two years ago, called "The Crowaling Compitutional Argument," which had been read before Congress at that time, when her saffarge bill was introduced by Sonator Fenton, of New York. She charged that these women were after money to divide among themselves. During the reading she made several biunders and applicated by along she was not as young as she was twenty years ago, and therefore her sight was had. On the conclusion of the reading she started off on some of her ideas, and said men were obnut up is this country with one thought. She inquired how the coming evils could be avoided, I A Voice, "Climba tree," J she wanted to be buried under the Stars and Stripes, and she was it was the work form of Seron the work form of Seron of Seron International Company Comes Marching House."

A by in the saudience began whistling, "When Johnny Comes Marching House."

A by in the saudience began whistling, "When Johnny Comes Marching House."

A by in the saudience of a hospital, She had men there who died and received wou

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

In the Middle States and the lower lake region, In the mission States and the lower take region, falling barometer, rising bemperature, northeast to coutheast winds, and increasing cloudiness, with light snow in the latter, and possibly light rain or snow in the former.

The following was the range of the thermometer at Hempler's yesterday: 8 a. m., 22°; 10 m., 36°; 2 p. m., 36°; 6 p. m., 30°; 6 p. m., 30°; 8 p

Use Patterson & Jones' Trophy tomatoes. Use Patterson & Jones' Trophy tomatoes.

Uheice fruits—Malaga Fruit Co., 468 9th st.

Don't fail to leave your claims against the District government with Whitaker & Cooke, before the 20th instant.

R. P. Southall, proprietor of the Ridgely Pharmacy, No. 1921 Pennsylvania avenue, says "he has never known Dr. Miller's pills to fail in curing neuralgia."

Grocers and dealers will find a lot of fine Ohio cider, in 32 gallon barrels, for sale at reduced prices; also, daily receipts of choice butter, at Spicer's,444 Minth street.

Rev. Dr. Mitchell will preach under the aus-

Rev. Dr. Mitchell will preach under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association o-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Dr. Sunder and is absent from the city.

land is absent from the city.

The Metropolitan Club met last night in their rooms, on Seventh street. The rooms have been recently fitted up, and presented a very fine appearance. After transacting the usual routine business the meeting adjourned.

At the annual meeting of the Assembly's Presbyterian church, the report of the treasurer showed that the church had not only paid the annual expenses, but in the last two years paid a debt of \$4,100. The annual appropriations for 1875 included an increase in the pastor's salary.

The German Veteran Union have elected the The German Veteran Union have elected the following officers: Hugo Elehholts, president, (re-elected;) Chas. L. Caron, vice president; R. Springsguth, corresponding secretary, (re-elected;) F. Bennier, recording secretary, (re-elected;) L. Friedrichs, financial secretary; G. G. Kohler, treasurer.

The attendance was sufficient to fill all the space at the night session. The proceedings were reasurer.

The usual services of the Reformed Episcopal Church will be held in Lincoln hall to morrow merning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7:20 o'clock. Before the sermon in the evening the pastor. Rev. William McGuire, will deliver a short address on the subject of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and its destinctive features.

Yesterday morning Detective O'Dwyer, of Richmond, arrived here with a requisition from the Governor of Virginia for William Quirk, charged with an assault and battery with intent to kill. Application being made to Judge Cartter, a bench warrant was issued, on which Detectives Coomes and McElfresh arrested Quirk, and he was placed in custody of the Richmond officer.

officer.

The Metropolis Savings Bank, corner of Seventh street and Louisiana avenue, pays five per cent. interest on deposits. Its officers have determined, after careful consideration, to make loans for short time only, and upon the very best collateral security. This renders all the funds of the bank available, and in view of the experience of the past few months is deemed the most prudent course.

past few months is deemed the most prudent course.

B. H. Warner, real estate broker and auctionee; sold yesterday afternoon, for Messrs. E. A. Rol-lins and W.E. Chandler, trustees, at auction, the western part of lot 15 in square 293, on D street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, adjoin-ing Franklis engine house, improved by an an-finished four-story and Mansard roof brick build-ing to "the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America," for \$9,000.

National Alumni Association. A movement was commenced in the spring of 1874 for forming a society of the alumni of the various colleges and universities throughout the United States, and several very promising meetings have been held to effect an organization which, it was decided, should bear the above title. A meeting was held last evening for the purpose of perfecting and consummating the plan. The rooms were filled to overflowing with purpose of perfecting and consummating the plan. The rooms were filled to overflowing with the graduates of Yale, Harvard, Bowdoin and Bartmouth Colleges and Cornell University, and other American educational institutions, mostly citizens of Washington. Among them were Gen. Wm. Hearty Brown, LL. B.; W. B. Wedgwood, LL. D.; Edson Foben, A. M.; Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.; Horace Piper, A. M.; J. H. Ford, A. B. I.L. B.; E. S. Fletcher, LL. B.; S. M. Gordon, LL. B.; Rev. Mason Noble, D. D.; Gee, W. Shidey, A. M.; Thos. L. Cathcart, A. M.; Dr. Arthur C. Adams, A. B.; Dr. Jno. Taber Johnson, A. M.; E. A. Fratt, Ll. B.; Geo, Mason, A. M.; Dr. Geo, N. Acker, A. B.; Rufus H. Thayer, A. M.; and G. A. Neetham, A. M.

Chief Justice Waite, the president-elect of the association, being absent, the vice president, Prof. Wedgwood, occupied the chair.

Dr. Sunderland, the secretary-elect, read a number of communications from various persons who had been tendered positions on the board of directors, accepting or declining the honer. Also letters commending the movement.

The debate upon the subject of the formation of the association was very extended, and was participated in by most every one present. There was some division of sentiment in the matters of name, object and extent of the society, occasioned by the presence of gentlemen who were not aware that the process of organization had progressed so far, and who had labored under the impression that the society was just being formed; but the very best of good humor prevailed, and the smooth-pointed remarks kept the assemblage in a roar of laughter. There was finally a compromise, as there seemed to be a strong sentiment in favor of bringing the alumni of the country isto more intimate relations, and of promoting a fraternal

as there seemed to be a strong sontiment in tayor of bringing the alumni of the country into more intimate relations, and of promoting a fraternal and friendly feeling among them, and it was re-solved that the meeting be treated as a

FRIMARY MEETING.

Gen. Browne and Mr. Cary were then unanimensly chosen, respectively as chairman and secretary, and acknowledged the honors in very fitting speeches.

After a lengthy debate, in which various plans were presented, it was decided to appoint a committee of three, representing the various dissenting elements, with full power to draft a constitution and by-laws, which in their opinion would meet the necessities of organization.

Dr. Sunderland, Messrs. F. Miller and George Mason were appointed that committee, amid applause.

The meeting adjourned at about 11:30, with a very good prospect for the formation of a large, powerful and influential society. The next meeting will be hereafter announced. PRIMARY MEETING.

Truth Coming Out.

(From the Troy Times, Decembe 28, 1874.)

The report recently made by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia presents a reassuring view of the affairs of that greatly abused municipality, and shows that the trust confided to them by Congress has been honestly adminis-tered. They affirm the debt to be, less certain assets on hand, in round numbers, \$14,000,000 This is liable to be increased during the ensuing year by the unaudited claims pending to about \$15,000,000, which is \$10,000,000 less than was conidently asserted by those who sought to cry lown the District because they did not centrol it. From this sum must be deducted a large amount, from \$5,000,000 to \$5,000,000, which the General Government is in equity bound to assume or pay, and the debt of the District will then be what it from \$5,000,000 to \$5,000,000, which the General Government is in equity bound to assume or pay, and the debt of the District will then be what it can easily afford to pay the interest on. A gratifying feature of the report is that it shows that the revenues placed in the hands of the Commissioners have been faithfully applied to the purposes for which they were appropriated. The temporary ions which hampered the late government so heavily have all been paid off; the floating debt is being funded; all salaries and wages due officers, teachers and laborers have been paid to date, and they will get their December pay for their Christmas money.

The interest falling due January 1 on the bonded debt is likewise provided for, and will be promptly paid. This reminds us that notwithstanding all the contamely and repreach heaped upon District affairs, it never yet defaulted on its interest, and the money advanced by Congress to pay the interest last July has since been repaid by the Commissioners from out of the revenues from taxation. Investors are beginning to note this fact, and as a result District securities, which last spring were seiling at 65 to 70 cents, are now seiling at 55, 90 and 95 cents, with a prospect that they will seen go to par.

The Troy Times during the past summer took occasion to show that there had been an enormous amount of lying in the newspapers and by the politicians regarding the affairs of the District of Columbia, and it asserted that the result would yet prove that the allegations of monstrous fraud and corruption thad little or no foundation in fact. That result has already been reached. Congress appointed a board of sudit in such a manner that they were entirely free from executive or any other dictation whatsoever. Every unsatisfied evidence of dobt issued by the old Brard of Public Works or the former Bistrict government was required to be submitted to this board for re-examination and audit. Some \$1,000,000, were certificates of the auditor of the Board of Public works, wherein it

num.

This bend, for this reason and the alleged im-

Table bond, for this reason and the alleged imperfect language of the guarantee clause, now brings in the market less than seventy cents, and already the doors of Congress are besieged by the creditors of the District, who fing back their certificates of the board of audit and indignantly sak if, having the integrity of their claims clearly established by a board who derived their authority from Congress, they are now to be forced to take a depreciated bend in full payment therefort. The inquiry is a very forcible one, and we are inclined to think that the creditors have the best of the argument. If the board appointed by Congress certify, after due examination, that the Bistrict of Coismoid ours this man or that so many dollars, Congress itself cannot secope the shame of being a party to virtual repudiation if it compels that creditor to take less. If it can avoid the diagrace by authorizing a better bond, it will be a cheap way out of it—much cheaper than by-and-by to appropriate money to pay judgmente and interest which are sure to follow.

Auction Sales To-day. By Latimer & Cleary: At 10 o'cleck, a large and excellent assertment

At 10 o'clock, a large and executent assertant of household goods.
At 10 o'clock, the entire effects contained in the late resistence of H. D. Cooke, corner of Washington and Stoddart streets, Georgetown, D. C. At 4 o'clock, a three-story dwelling on south A street, between Second and Third streets east, No. 222 Grant Row.

By Duncanson Brothers:
At 10 o'clock, the entire stock of the store of Lansburg & Bro. At 10 octook, we entire the street, At 4 o'clock, wacant lot on Thirteenth street, between B and C streets southeast.
At 4 o'clock, a new two-story frame house, with besement and back building and stable, on Seventh street east, between E and F north. By B. H. Warner: At 4 o'clock, part of let No. 1, in square 387.

By Wash B. Williams: At 10 o'clock, a large lot of furniture.

AMUSEMENTS.

Ford's Opera House-Humpty Dumpty. The most wonderful of all the stories of the East were those which the Queen Scheherande the death penalty that hung tremblingly over her head. Next to that series of entertainments her head. Next to that series of entertainments were the one thousand and one with which Mr. Fox, as the great "Humpty Pumpty," amused and delighted the critical andiences of New York. Cervantes, with his "Don Quizote," smiled away the chivalry of Spain. Fox, with his "Hump-y Dumpty," smiles away the memory of pain. That irresiatibly coming entieman has therefore, two historic parallels, and neither of them have the least cause to be ashamed of the comparisons we have instituted. Fox is a genius in his way; a man of wonderful genius, in fast, who must be seen to be fully appreciated, yet we doubt that he is happily constituted. Grimaldi, the greatest of clowas, once consulted Dr. Abernathy, on the subject of his own consuming melancholly. Abernathy, who failed to recognize the genius of mirth in his every day gard, said to him, in reply: "Melancholly need cause you no inconvenience; go and see Grimaldi." "Alas, sir," replied the unhappy wit, "I am Grimaldi himself".

sir, replied the unhappy wit, "I am Grimaldi himself!"
In imitation of the world-renowned physician, we say to sur readers, "Melancholy need be no burthen upon you;" go and see "Humpty Dumpty." Yet who will undertake to say that the merry exterior of the neeromancer does not hide a cankered or breaking heart! We laugh at his grotesque manuovers, his mirth-proroking grimaces, his expressive, nay his clequant pantomime, but all the while the thought intrudes it. self upon the few moments of reflection left us, is all this a mask?

It would be a wain task for any man, however apt or cultivated in the art, to set about criticising by formal rule a pantomine such as "Humpty Dumpty." It simply defies art and laughs at it as it does everything else. It sail extrawagance, all humor run mad, all exaggeration. But that is what renders it so charming. We advise all who have never seen this singular work of true art not to miss or slight the present opportunity. It will hereafter stand the solitary memory of a lifetime in its own peculiar line. The last performances this afternoon and evening.

National Theatre—Surf.

National Theatre-Surf. The occasion of Miss Logan's benefit last night drew a large audience. Not only is Miss Olive Logan a bright and shining light in the dramatic

world, but in the field of literature. The play of "Surf" rolled smoothly last night, and the audience were delighted. The splendid company supporting Miss Logan did their best, and the talented Olive, inspired by the wish to please her friends, gave a beautiful and finished representation of the dual characters of Mrs. General Noble and Mille Veronoque. Miss Logan makes her last appearamee to-night, and the mimic waves will roll for the last time on the Branch at this theatre. Those who have not seen Olive Logan and "Surf" we advise to go, or they will miss a treat. "Surf" we advise to go, or they will miss a treat. "Surf" ve spertine at 2 o'clock. We must not omit to mention Little Tootsey (Spurgeon)—played by a pretty little fairy—who displays wonderful talent for so young a child. Menday, the thrilling drama, "The Dead Alive," with Harold Fosberg as the hero. world, but in the field of literature. The play of

English Opera Bouffe English Opera Bouffe
Miss Emily Soldene and her complete opera
company commence an engagement at the National theatre, for four nights and one vespertine,
Wednesday evening, January 20, when will be
presented, for the first time in Washington,
Ofienbach's latest opera bouffe, "Madame L'
Archidue," (The Archduchess) Thursday,
"Madame Angot's Daughter: Friday, "Geneviewe de Brabant;" vespertine, Saturday, "The
Archduchess," and Saturday evening, for the
first time, "Chilperic." Sale of seats to commence at Metzerott's music store this morning.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association. The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of Princeton college will be held at Willard's Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock, and will be followed by a hanquet at 90 clock. The following gentlemen have the matter in charge: Dr. Harry Lindsay, president; H. B. Munn, treasurer; Charles F. Stansbery, secretary, and Wm. L. Dunlop, Alex. Perter Morse and Joseph K. McCammon, executive committee.

Braum's Autotypes The exhibition of the autotype pictures announced to-day, by Mesers. Warren Choate & Co., will doubtless attract to their store all lovers of art. The difficulty of reproducing the original art. The difficulty of reproducing the original drawings of the great masters has been a want long felt but now completely satisfied by the peculiar autotype process. In these pictures every line and dot, as well as the very pigment and material used by the old masters themselves, are reproduced. The works of Angelo, Leonardo di Vinci, Raphael and the others of the immortal painters of old, are by this process placed in our possession as if by magic. Messrs, Choate & Co. will continue their exhibition of the autotypes for a few days, and their enterprise should be enfor a few days, and their enterprise should be en couraged by liberal patronage.

HELP FOR KANSAS.

Letter from the Chairman of the Relief Committee-Order of Postmaster General Jew-

ARKANSAS CITY, COWLEY Co., KANSAS, January 9, 1873. DEAR BROTHER KING: Allow me to ask a favor of you. You know this section of country, and are also informed of the terrible condition of things here in consequence of the drouth and grasshoppers. Our people are suffering, and God only knows what some of them are to do through this pers. Our people are suntering, and God only knows what some of them are to do through this cold winter, as there are many of them barefooted and half naked and without employment, and with but little to eat. Now, cannot you go to General Grant and the Congressmen and Senators, and all others you may see fit, and collect money and clothing, and send to us here. I will see that it is properly appropriated to the needy. I am chairman of our relief committee for this city and township; so, if you send money in any form, direct to me. If you send goods, mark thus: "Relief goods; care of E. S. Stover, Topeka, Kansas;" "care of Rev. J. E. Platter. Winheld, Cowley county, Kansas; They will, when thus directed, come free—at least through the West. As to the Eastern lines, you can learn there; and if possible send free of charge from your city. All kinds of goods for men, women and children—boots and and to make people comfortable, is needed. Answer soon and tell me what you can do. This county has not yet received a dollar of the aid sent to Kansas that has gone along the railroads. What may be done for us I cannot tell.

Yours truly, &c. C. A. STINE.

Testmaster General Jewell has ordered that a room be set apart in the Post Office Department for the deposit of supplies for shipment to these sefferers. Let contributions be made immediately. Capitals Kramer will receive all supplies for this purpose at the Directory office, on the south side of the building, facing on E street.

I was formerly pastor of a church in Arkansas City, and preached along the line of the findian Territory, and know that in the very nature of the case these people on the Desage and Cherokee strips must perish if special relief is not afforded. They are from sixty to a hundred miles from any railroad communication and are all new settlers, that region having only been opened for white settlers for three or feur years. Their crops have failed them; the game has gone senth into more fertile and more favored sections. In the name of humanity and o cold winter, as there are many of them barefooted

Senator William Sharon. A sketch of the new Senator from Nevada can-not but prove interesting. He is a native of Ohio, where he was born in January, 1831, of Quaker parents. His boyhood was spent in alternately sttending the village school and working on his father's farm. Before he was twenty-one years old he had made his first business venture, the purchase of an interest in a flat-boat. This proved nsuccessful; his boat was wrecked, his partners cheated him, and he soon got back to his father's cheated him, and he soon got back to his father's roof. After this he spent two years at Athens College and then took up the study of law, diversifying it with farm work, and six months of his time were spent in the office of Edwin M. Stanton. Later still, he went to St. Louis, where he was admitted to the har. Poor health soon after compelled him to give up his profession, and he formed a mercantile partnership with his brother at Carroliton, Ill., where he remained until the gold excitement in 1849, when he crossed the plains to California.

His early experience there was a chequered one. He began as a merchant in Sacramento, but lost nearly all his goods by the flood of 1859. Then he moved to San Francisco, where real estate attracted his attention, and in that business he laid the isundation of his fortune. In 1834 he lest most of his money by speculating in mining stocks, and was then sent to Nevada by the Bank of California to adjust some claims there.

His legal knowledge again came into play, and his business foresigh it manifested itself in a proposition to establish an agency of the bank in that Territery—a scheme which was carried out with great success. Ever since that time Mr. Sharon has been dealing in mines, until by his business daring and his "sharpness" he has obtained the control of some of the best-paying silver mines of the State. As an intance of his "sharpness" it is related that, seeing the advantage to be derived from a railroad from Reno to Virginia City, he secured a subsidy of \$600,000 in aid of the project from the people along the line, built as much of it as the \$600,000 would permit, and then raised enough to complete it by mortageing the whele of it. His interest in the road, roof. After this he spent two years at Athens built as much of it as the \$600,000 would permit; and then raised enough to complete it by mortgaging the whole of it. His interest in the road, on which he did not spend a cent, is estimated to be worth \$2,500,000.

Mr. Sharon has not been prominent in polities. He has always been a Republican since the organization of that party on the Pacific coast, and it is said that he bought the first sovan per cent. United States bonds offered in California, although advised not to do se. He will have an opportunity to make a fine reputation in his new position, and with a colossal fortune already secured, he ought to be above the reach of one form of temptation of which we now-a-days so often see examples.

From the New York Herald,)
From Havana we learn the important news that
the insurgents are moving steadily westward,
Spanish accounts admit that a force of a thousand men bave forced their way across the freche which was erected to confine the insurgents to which was creeted to confine the insurgents to the Central and Eastern departments, and are now on the way to join their comrades in the Cinco Villas district. We are informed that they will be followed and annihilated, but as the Spaniards have been engaged killing the Cuban Spaniards have been engaged killing the Cuban insurgents—on paper—for the last six years, we may be pardoned if we do not accord implicit faith to the assurances of the authorities. It is evident that the Cubans are resolved to begin their long-contemplated osmpsian against the sugar estates of the Western department. We may expect news of burning plantations and whole-safe destruction of preperty unless the Spaniards succeed in driving the insurgents come more scross the troche or completely dispersing them. It is to be regretted that the war for independence should involve the destruction of so much valuable preperty; but as the Spaniah party did not besitate to desiroy the property of the Cubans they have no right to complain of the retailatory measures which may be adopted against them. If the insurgents succeed in passing through the Cinco Villus and failing on the rich plantations of the Western department we may expect a reNEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

First-class rooms for rent. J. R. E. has money to loan. Fine clothing at Devlin & Co.'s. Universalist services to morrow. A partner in business is wanted.

finely-furnished room for rent. V. L. Drury has choice groceries. A black onyx ear-ring has been lost. Art chromes and grand gift drawing.
J. H. Whitmore will preach to-morrow.
Reformed Episcopal services to-morrow.
Olive Logan at Saville's National theatre.

A horse, harness, buggy and carryali for sale. See advertisement to contractors, builders, ac. T. N. Naudain is closing out his stock of dry J. W. McPherson & Co., homeopathic pharmacy.

M. J. Dean has five three-story brick dwellings

for rent.

Fifty-eighth anniversary of the American Colo-nization Society.

Braun's autotypes on exhibition at Warren Choate & Co.'s. Wash. B. Williams will sell to-day a lot of household goods. Dry goods and carpetings at reduced prices at W. W. Burdette's. B. H. Warner will sell on Friday, January 29. M. W. Galt, Bro. & Co. have an excellent assortment of goods.

Meeting of the stockholders of the Washington
Gas Light Company.

Latimer & Cleary will sell to-day a large col-lection of household goods. Wash. B. Williams will sell on Monday, January 18, counters, show-cases, &c. Latimer & Cleary will sell en Monday, February 8, valuable hotel property. ruary 8, valuable hotel property.

A certificate of stock of the First Co-operative Building Association has been lost.

Grand ball and banques given by Columbia Typographical Union, No. 1, Monday, January 18.

CITY ITEMS

OVER-HIBRRION, either of body or mind, produces debility and dis-ease. The usual remedy is to take some stimu-lant, the effect of which is the same as giving the tired horse the which is the same as giving the tired horse the which is the same as giving the tired horse the which is the same as giving the way is to fortify the system with a permanent tonic like the Peruvian Syrup, (a protoxide of iron,) which gives strength and vigor to the whole system.

SCHENCE'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC SCHENCE'S FOLMONIC STRUP, SEA WEED TONIO AND MANDRARE FILLS.

These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from sttempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients smitted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that consumption can be cured, and that it has been cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone, and in other case by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea. Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the cake. AND MANDRARE PILLS weed Tonic and Mandrake Fills, one or both, ac-cording to the requirements of the cake. Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was sup-posed at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hope-less and abandoned him to his late. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists.

THAT ENRMY OF MANKING, Consumption, can be cured; but it is far better to prevent the cruel disease from fastening itself on the system by the timely use of a remely like Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Fifty cents and one dollar a bottle; large bottles much the cheaper. invested in Stocks and Gold pays 200 per cent. a

month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Co. Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York. THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER used daily will keep the teeth clean, white and sound, the gums healthy and the breath sweet. Twenty-five and fifty cents per bottle. JOUVEN'S INODOROUS KID-GLOVE CLEANER will renovate solled gloves thoroughly and quickly. Twenty-five cents per bottle. THOMPSON'S POWADE OFTIME is equal to the best French, and but half the price. Twenty-ave and fifty cents per bottle.

WELLS' STRENGTHENING PLASTERS are the very best. All sold by druggists. AMUSEMENTS, &c.

GRAND BALL AND BANQUET, GIVEN BY COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, (No. 101,) IN HONOR OF

FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY, AT MASONIC TEMPLE. ON MONDAY EVENING, January 18, 1873. Tickets, admitting a Lody and Gentleman to Ball and Banquet, \$6; additional i.adies to Hauquet, \$1 each.

P. of, Pistorio will furnish the music.

\$\frac{2}{2}\text{Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. Kidder & McLean, 411 Seventh street; at THE REPUBLICAN and Chronicle Counting rooms, and of members of the Committee.

CAVILLE'S NATIONAL THEATRE. POSITIVELY LAST TWO PERFORMANCES (MATINEE AT 2: EVENING AT 8) Of the Elegant and Accomplished

OLIVE LOGAN,

In her dashing comedy drama, rewritten and reconstructed by Wirt Sikes, esq.,

SURF; or, Summer Life at Long Branch.
SCHEAMS OF LAUGHTER
ALL THE CHARACTERS

The vices and folies, the circs and dissipations, the dresses and tolies, the whiri and turnoll and fun and from the The SUMMER CAPITAL.

Seats at Box Office and Brad Adams,

MUNDAY AND TURNIANY EVENINGS,
January IS and Is, 1876,

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20,

EMILY SULDENE.

G. L. FOX

HUMPTY DUMPTY

AT FORD'S TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE. MONDAY, JANUARY 18.1

The beautiful Spectacular Play, after several weeks' preparation, entitled SEA OF ICE: OR, THE PRAYER IN A STORM.

SAVILLE'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
FOUR NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE ONLY.

WASHINGTON THEATRE COMIQUE. MONDAY, January II, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. A brilliant Aggregation of Star Artists, who make their first appearance to a Washington audisooc-Messra. CASSIM and FRITZ. PATTI ROSA. KITTY SHARPE, ROBERT SCOTT, and the EVERETT SINEES. Production of the great Shadow Pantomime, embracing all of the most laughable situations ever witnessed. Positively the last week of the great European Sensation. LES CUQUETTES PASISELEANE. Also, last week of the very best Parior Ministrei Entertainment ever witnessed in Washington.

MOUNT VERNON,
The Steamer ARROWS OF WASHINGTON,
The Steamer ARROWS HOELINGSHEAD,
Leaves Seventh the what Dally, (Sunday 62opted,) at 10 s. m., returning about 4 p. m.,
Round trip 81, insinding admission to Mansonand Grounds,

OLD NO. ON EXHIBITION NEW NO. 439
7TH ST. AT THE ST. MARBRITER'S, No. 419 Seventh street, between D and E streets, eight doors above Old Fellows Hall.
Choice Oil Faintings, Engravings, Chromes, &c., Also, largest stock of Paperhangings, Windows Shades, Pictures, Frienes, Picture Cords and Tastels, Bings, Nails, &c., in the District,
Picase remember name and number. jc28-ly*

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO, Organs and Melodeons.

The Oldest, Largest, and Most Perfect Manufage tory in the United States.

54,000

NOW IN USE. No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same popularity. AP Send for Price Lists. BEFFALO, N. Y.

W. C. LYCETT, = The particular interrogatories that were proposed to him are not stated, but he distinctly pounded to him are not stated, but he distinctly pounded to him are not stated, but he distinctly avers that the inquiries were beyond the pounded to him are not stated, but he distinctly either of the House or of the House or